#### NELSON DINGLEY'S FUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

The Senate, the President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Members of the Joint High Commission and of the Supreme Court Present-Dr. Newman's Eulogy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The body of the late Representative Nelson Dingley was removed from the Hamilton House, his former residence, to the Hall of the House of Representa-tives at 9:30 this morning. It was incased in with the inscription: "Nelson Dingley, Jr., born Feb. 15, 1832; died Jan. 13, 1859." The easket was placed upon a catafalque in front of the Speaker's desk, with the head to the south, and was surrounded with a wealth of floral emblems, the offerings of friends and associates. At the head of the casket was a magnificent wreath of orchids and maiden-hair ferns, sent from the White House conserwatery by President and Mrs. McKinley, At the foot lay a bunch of crchids and sugar palm leaves. Other tributes were those of the Committee on Ways and Means and of the members of the Joint High Commission. The Hall itself was effectively decorated with palme, oak leaves and roses.

As soon as the casket had been placed in position and the flowers arranged, the main door of the hall was opened and the public permitted to pass through and look upon the face of the deceased states man. The upper half of the casket was covered with ginss. He lay as if asleep, death ha ving made but little change in his features. There was a constant procession passing through the hall, and hundreds thronged the corridors were unable to gain admission. Admission to the galleries was by ticket, two being supplied to each member and Senator, and these exhausted the meating capacity.

The House met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to

adjournment. Chaplain Couden's prayer was a brief petition for sustailving strength in this sad hour, and for guidance in all the experiences of life. The journal of Saturday's proseedings was read by Clerk Lampson, after which Mr. Platt, one of the secretaries of the Senate, was recognized to announce the action of the Senate upon receiving notice of Mr.

At 12:05 the Vice-President and tite Senate. headed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and Secretary Cox, appeared and were escorted to their seats, the members of the House standing meanwhile. Vice-President Hobart occupied a seat at the left of Speaker Reed, and Chaplain Milburn took his place at the side of Chaplain Couden—a pathetic pair, both blind. Five minutes later the Dillomatic Corps. essected by Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, with Ambassadors Sir Julian Pauneofote and Count Cassini at their head, were escorted to their seats at the right of the chair. Immediately following were the members of the Supreme Court, accompanied by Clerk McKenney and Marshal Wright, who were also seated at the right of the chair and immediately in front of the Diplomatic Corps. On this occasion the diplomats appeared in plain appearel. The members of the John High Commission, of which Mr. Dingley was a member, accompanied the Diplomatic Corps and took seats with them.

It was just 12:15 when President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet were escorted to their places directly in front of the Supreme Court. The members of the committee of escort, wearing badges of white and black roseites, took seats at the left of the Speaker, as did the members of the family and intimate friends. These included E. N. Dingley, wife and two children; Mr. Arthur Dingley of Kalamazoo, Miss Edith Dingley, Mr. J. C. Hooe, Mr. Frank L. Dingley of Lewiston, brother of the deceased: Mr. B. H. Dingley of Lewiston and Willie Perkins of New York, nephows: Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Dingley sister; Major Herbert M. Lord, Dr. Deale, Everett B. Norton and W. W. Evans.

The services were opened with music, a quartet from the choir of the First Congregational Church, which Mr. Dingley attended while in Washinston, with organ accommaniment, under the direction of Prof. Bischoff, rendering Morse's arrangement of "Crossing the Bar." Tennyson's last poem. The Rev. S. H. Newman, pestor of the Congregational Church, read several selections of Scripture, including the twenty-third Paalm. Dr. Newman took no text for his remarks. He said in part.

"We come to-day drawn by honor and every services to glace our affee-Chaplain Milburn took his place at the side of Chaplain Couden-a pathetic pair, both blind.

We come to-day drawn by honor and every "We come to-day drawn by honor and every sentiment of manilness to place our affectionate tribute before one who stood in his life as an example of manilness. I suspect that every narticle of manilness in each one of us is touched to-day. I suspect that every aspiration which tends toward the best in life, that every sigh, the finest sigh of our hearts, is touched by the finger of great sorrow and made to live. For what do we recognize to-day? What is it that comes to us in the solemnity of this sorrowful hour for us to perceive? It is a hield and luminous life. It is a transparent character, it is an unsellish, pure manhood laid down in the service of his fellow men, of his country and the world.

"It is a wonderful thing when we strike a type of life like this life which has just left us. In this life we are always rested and blessed when we find a type to which this type belongs; a life which assemed to develop by every kind

when we find a type to which this type belongs; a life which asemed to develop by every kind of natural influence from first to last, developing simply from its olain and uneventful origin in childhood and levyhood, through the hard study of college, all through the early years of young manhowsh, through journalism, through attending the cause of public affairs and the nation's life to the place where it fell at the last, the place of a leader in public affairs.

fairs.
"We come to-day with all our sorrow, with The come to-day with all our sorrow, with all our struggle after manhood, we come to confess that God has blessed us in making us friends, in making us acquaintances, in making us friends, in making us acquaintances, in making us fellow servants of Nelson Dingley. And as we lay him aside we have no doubt about the life, no uncertainty where to place it; we are not doubtful as to the mind, the tutelage it had or the way in which it adapted that tutelage and made God's leadership his home. For the life grew into every kind of moral adaptation and soundness, and we recognized at once that he was a child of the living God when he took these things into his very life. For it would be true to say, not that he had certain principles, not that he had norality, not that he had a spiritual view of society and the universe, but that he was morality, that he was tasse principles incarnate. That is the reason for our affection for him, that is the reason for our affection for him, that is the reason that when we come to this way we can hardly shut hack the tears as we lay our last tribute with back the tears as we lay our last tribute with back the tears as we lay our last tribute with back the tears as we lay our last tribute with back the tears as we lay our last tribute with back the tears as we lay our last tribute that when we come to this, was we can hardly shut back the tears as we lay our last tribute here in this legislative chamber in memory of Nelson Dingley, the devoted husband and father, the loving and affectionate brothen and friend, the loyal and frue hearted citizen, the legislator, the state-man and leader of his time.

time.

After prayer by Chaplain Couden the quartet sang 'Jesus Lover of My Soul,' and the services closed with the benediction by Br. Newman. The assemblage separated, the several bodies moving out in reverse order, members of the House remaining standing until all had departed. At 1:55, on motion of Mr. Boutelle, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned. The body lay in the hall until taken to the station at 4:20 for the journey to Lewiston. Me.

Lewiston, Mc., Jan 16.—Arrangements have

to the station at 4:20 for the journey to Lewisben, Me. Jan 16.—Arrangements have been completed for the funeral of Congressmas Dingley. At the request of citizens of Lewiston and Auburn the family has consented to allow the remains to lie in state in the City Hall here on their arrival from Washington to-morrow afternoon, after which they will be taken to the family residence. At 10 A. M. on Wednesday funeral services will be held at the Pine Street Congregational Church, of which Mr. Dingley was a member, and will be conducted by the Rev. George M. Howe, the pastor. The remains will then be taken to the cemetery in Auburn.

The lact that the declaration of the vote for United States Senator must be made at a joint

The fact that the declaration of the vote for United States Senator must be made at a join meeting of both branches of the Legislature a Augusta on Wednesday at noon will preven the attendance of the members in large numbers. A joint special committee of ten members, A joint special committee of ten members, with the Governor, will arrive here early on Wednesday. Business houses, mills and factories will be closed from 0:30 A. M. till noof on Wednesday.

#### Biers Than 500 Army Officers Recommender for Brevet Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 - Brig - Gens. Schwar and Boynton and Lieut.-Col. Carter, the board appointed to make recommendations to brevet promotions of army officers who served in the Santiago campaign, submitted their re in the Santiago campaign, submitted their report to the Secretary of War on Saturday, and it was handed to President McKinley to-day, More than 500 names are contained in the list. When the list has been approved by the President it will be sent to the Senate for confirmation. The board has not taken up the cases of officers who served in the Porto Rico campaign, but will do so at once.

# The Late Senator Morrill's Successor Swor.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. Ross, Mr. Morrill's successor as Senator from Vermont, presented his credentials to-day and the oath of office was administered to him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The gen-ninchas k. B. Q. on each tablet.—Asc.

SPAIN CONQUERED US, IT SEEMS. Gloomy View of the War and Its Results

Taken by Prof. Sumner of Yale. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16,-William Graham Sumner, senior professor of political economy at Yale University, delivered in College Street Hall this evening a lecture on "The Conquest of the United States by Spain." The theory of Prof. Sumper's address was that the United States, in taking up the imperialistic policy, were reverting to the Spanish ideal. He declared that imperialism was precisely what ruined Spain, and prophesied that the demoralzation of the Spanish empire and the degradation of its people were to be repeated in the

Prof. Sumner objected to the war from the very beginning and denounced the Administration and all elements in the country that had anything to do with it, the newspapers the politicians, the preachers and even the college professors themselves. He could see nothing patriotic in the recent conflict; it was nothing, according to his view, but a case of political jobbery from the beginning to the

"At present," he went on, "the, whole periodical press of the country seems to be occupied in tickling the national vanity to the utmost by representations about the war which are extravagant and fantastic. There will be a

by representations about the war which are extravagant and fantastic. There will be a penalty to be paid for all this. Nervous and sensational newspapers are just as corrunting, especially to young people, as nervous and sensational newspapers are just as corrunting, especially to young people, as nervous and sensational newspapers are just as corrunting prostituted into a nervous intoxication which is fatal to any apprehension of truth. It builds around us a fool's paradise, and it will lead us into errors about our position and relations just like those which we have been ridiculing in the case of Spain.

There is a set of men who have always been referred to in our Northern States, for the last thirty years, with especial disapproval. They are those Southerners who, in 1861, did not believe in secession, but, as they said, went with their States. They have been accused of moral cowardice. Yet within a year it has become almost a doctrine with us that patriotism required that we should hold our tongues while our interests, our institutions, our most sacred traditions and our best established maxims have been trampled under foot. There is no doubt that moral courage is the virtue which is more needed than any other in the modern democratic state and that trucking to popularity is the worst political vice. The press, the platform and the pulpit have all fallen under this vice, and there is evidence that the university also, which ought to be the last citadel of truth, is to come into it like-wise.

wise."

In answer to the question what would hasten the day when the present advantages of the United States should wear out, Frof. Sumner-lanswered: "War, debt, taxation, diplomacy, grand governmental system, poungiory, a big armsy and nay, lavish expenditures, political jobbery—in a word, imperial-ism."

tures, political jobbery—in a word, imperialism."

Prof. Summer concluded his lecture by referring to the saying that "Americans can do anything." "Many are willing." he said, "to run into a hole, trusting to luck and eleverness to get out. There are some things that Americans cannot do. Americans cannot make 2 plus 2 equal 5. You may answer that that is an arithmetical impossibility and is not in the range of our subject. Very well. Americans cannot collect \$2 a gallon tax on whiskey. They tried it through many years and falled that is an economic and political impossibility, the roots of which are in human nature. Americans cannot govern a city of 100,000 inhabitants so as to get comfort and convenience in it at a low cost and without jobbery. The Fire Department of this city is now demoralized by political jobbery. Spain and all her possessions are not worth so much to you and me as the efficiency of the Fire Department of New Haven. The Americans in Connecticut cannot abolish the rotten borough system. Americans cannot reform the pension list. It is very doubtful indeed if Americans can keep up an army of 100,000 men in time of peace. Americans cannot assure the suffrage to negroes throughout the United States. Worse still—Americans cannot assure the suffrage to negroes throughout the United States. Worse still—Americans cannot assure the night in South-Carolina\_inad not only he but his wife and children were murdered as they came out, and when, morroover, this incident passed without legal investigation or punishment, it was it had omen for the extension of liberty to Malays and Tagais by simply setting over them the American flag. Upon a little serious examination, the off-hand disposal of an important question of policy by the declaration that "Americans can do anything proves to be only a silly piece of bombast. The laws of nature are just as wall for Aemricans as for anybody else, and if we commit acts we shall have to take consequences, just like other people.

"My particular is of that kind which is Prof. Summer concluded his lecture by re

shall have to take consequences, just like other people.

"My patriotism is of that kind which is outraged by the notion that the United States never was a great nation until in a petty three months' campaign it knocked to pleess a poor, decrept, bankrupt old state like Scain. To hold such an opinion as that is to abandom all American standards and to put shame and seorn on all that our ancestors tried to build up here, and to go over to the standards of which Spain is a representative. The reason why I am opposed to expansion and imperialism is that I am not ready to throw away American notions and to accept those of Spais."

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SQUADRON,

The Vessels That Are to Take Part in the WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, - The departure of the gunboat Machias from Portsmouth, N. H., for Havana yesterday, marked the beginning of the concentration at the Cuban port of a spe cial soundron under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, in preparation for a period of tactical exercising and gunnery practice in West Indian and South American waters. The vessels to compose the squadron are the ar-

vessels to compose the squadron are the armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship: the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battle-ships Indiana and Texas, the protected cruisers Chleago and Newark, the gunboat Machias, the colliers Marcellus and Lebanon, and the provision ship Supply.

All the details of the cruise have not been arranged. The other vessels assigned to the aguadron will proceed to Hevana from their present stations as fast as possible. The New York, Indiana, Chleago and Newark are at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Brooklyn and Texas at Havana. All the vessels are in first-class condition. The Chicago and Newark were practically rebuilt and are considered the two finest vessels of their types in the navy, while the armored ships have all been overhauled since their trying experiences of the war.

Admiral Sampson has been directed to as-

the war.

Admiral Sampson has been directed to as semble all the vessels of the squadron at Ha vana by Feb. 1.

#### ASTOR BATTERY OFF FOR HOME Transport Ohio at San Francisco with 300

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Astor Batter left for New York to-night. The United States transport Ohio arrived to-day from Manila with 300 soldiers on furlough or sick leave. The First Nebraska Regiment is most largely represented among the sick men, although there are many from the Thirteenth Minnesota. Those convalescents too ill to go home immediately will be cared for here, and the others will go to their homes as soon as suitable clothing can be provided.

To Arrange a Reception for the Aster Bat tery.

The following call was sent out yesterday afternoon: "To the relatives and friends of the members of the

Aster Battery:
'You are invited to attend a meeting to be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at the Astor Court Building, 20 West Thirty-fourth atreet. to arrange for a suitable reception to be given our brave boys in the Astor Mountain Battery who are expected to return home on Saturday "J. A. HOLLBYKE, "195 West 134th street.

"183 Montague street. Brooklyn.
"183 Montague street. Brooklyn.
"232 East 125th street."
The three men who sign the call have sons in the pattery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The War Department sent orders to-day for the movement of the Autor Battery from San Francisco to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where the organization will be mustered out of the volunteer service.

Deaths of Soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. Washington, Jan. 16.-Deaths among the United States troops on foreign service are reported as follows: In Havana province-Jan. 13, Private George

M. Eubanks. First North Carolina, typhoid fever; John Meshing, civilian, teamster, Fourth Virginia, acute alcoholism. In Santiago—Jan. 14, Private Leonidas Arter-bury, Fifth United States Volunteers, typhoid fever. At Arseibo, Porto Rico-Jan. 11, Private Wil-liam S. McMohan, Sixth United States Volun-tee: Infantry, typhoid fever.

is difficult to find in a large city. Such places though are to be found advertised in Tax Sus under "Select Board."—adv,

TROOPS HENCE FOR MANILA. THE TRANSPORT GRANT EXPECTED TO

SAIL FOR THE EAST TO-DAY. Will Carry 1,800 United States Regu lars. Forming the First Philippines Expedition to Leave This Port—Two Other Ships to Follow Her in a Fortnight or So.

The United States troopship Grant, formerly the Mohawk, will probably sail for Manila to-day, having on board 1,800 United States regulars. The orders originally issued by the War Department to Capt. Baker, the Quartermaster command of the vessel, were to have her ready to sail at noon, but the time allowed for refitting her and getting her stores aboard was so limited that it may not be possible for her o get away before to-morrow.

This is the first time that soldiers are to be

embarked from this port for Manila. The pier at the ot of Pacific street. Brooklyn, at which the Grant lay yesterday, was thronged all day with the curious, who came down to have a look at the ship which was to carry our fighting men past Europe's doors, through the Suez Canal, to Otis and to Dewey. Two hundred men were working on the pier and the visitors became a hindrance, so the gates were closed, and a watchman sllowed only those having business to go upon the pier. Wagons of all kinds were arriving, some of them containing baggage and some stores for the long voyage. On the other side of the pier lay the Mississippi, being loaded with stores for the army in Porto Rico, and this added to the bustle and confusion. The Grant was still in the hands of the carpenters. She was reflitted mainlylin a dry dock at the Eric Basin, but so great was the War Department's haste to get her in readiness that she was brought up to the pier before all the work was

haste to get her in readiness that she was brought up to the pier before all the work was done, so that her stores might be got aboard while the finishing touches were being made.

It is no small job to store a ship with provisions for more than 2,000 persons for a voyage of seven weeks, but Chief Steward Freeman said that by 10 o'clock to-day he would have enough on board to satisfy any demands. The ship will sail with 10,000 pounds of fresh beef, 18,000 pounds of pork, 18,000 pounds of bacen, 10,000 pounds of roise, 12,000 three-pound cans of tountoes, 20,000 pounds of roasted coffee and 157,500 pounds of flour, to say nothing of sait and timed meats.

The Grant is the largest transport in the service of the Government. She can carry 2,170 enlisted men and atotal of 2,000 men, including officers and crew. She is 532 feet long, has twin screws and triple-expansion engines. Her tounage is 5,083. She has three decks, the two lower decks being fitted out for sleeping quarters. The bunks are made of fron piping, with a cunvas bottom, and are so arranged as to give pienty of ventilation. They can easily be put up and taken down. The upper deck is used for messrooms. The lawatories are quite elaborate, there being seventy porcelain washbowls, with hot and eold water and shower baths.

The soldiers who are to go on the Grant are the Fourth Infantry from Chicago and 400 men of the Seventeenth Infantry from Columbus, O., which participated in the Santiago campaign. The troops will be under the immediate command of Gen, Robert Hall, who was Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, but Major-Gen, Lawion will be in the command of the expedition. He will be accompanied by his staff, whose members are: Aides, Capt, Robert Sewall, Lieut, E. L. King, Lieut, William Brocke, Adjutant-General, Col. Clurence, E. Edwards, Inspector-General, Major E. A. Starr, and Col. John D. Miley, who was Gen, Shafter's chief of staff in the Santiago campaign. It has not yet been decided whether the troops will be embarked at Jersey City or whether they

Capt. Leary to Be Naval Governor of Guam WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The formal orders appointing Capt. Richard P. Leary Governor of the island of Guam were announced by the nate Capt. Leary as "Naval Governor." An order was also issued detaching Capt. Leary order was also issued detaching Capt. Leary from duty as inspector of equipment material at the works of George Hawley & Son, South Boston, Mass, and assigning him to command the division of the Asiatic fleet about the island of Guam.

Boatswain H. H. Hudson has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and assigned to take charge of the coaling station at Pago Pago, Samos. He will proceed to Pago Pago on the collier Abarenda, which will carry the first supply of coal to the new station.

## HIGHEST PAID VOLUNTEERS.

Large Sums Coming to Members of the First

Territorial Regiment. ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 16.-It has been estimated that the First Territorial Regiment, which is to be mustered out about Jan. 27, will receive a regiment. This is due to the fact that the homes of the men are anywhere from 1,200 to homes of the men are anywhere from 1,200 to 2,200 miles from Albany, the regiment having been raised in Arizona. New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Each officer and man will receive, in addition to about two months' pay, travel allowance at the rate of a day's pay for every twenty miles between Albany and the point where the original enlistment took place. The Colonel will get nearly \$1,000. Privates will draw from \$125 to \$225. The total amount to be paid the regiment will exceed \$150,000.

## Navy Yard Notes.

Commodore Philip began his duties as com mandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday. He met the heads of departments and discussed the work that was being done. He also visited the various buildings to familiarize himself with the yard. Lieutenant-Com-Commodore Philip, arrived at the vard vesterday and began his duties at the Lyceum build ing. Lieut Bell, who was junior aide to Rear Admiral Bunce, was also present. He will re-

Admiral Bunce, was also present. He will remain as an assistant to Lieutenant-Commander Relly until his successor is appointed.

The converted cruiser Mayflower arrived at the yard yesterday morning. She was formerly Ogden Goelet's yacht. Orders were received from Washington yesterday for the Mayflower to go out of commission to-day. The supply ship Glacier will also go out of commission to-day. The supplies which are on her will be transferred to the supply ship Supply, which is expected to sail this week for Cuba and Porto Rico. The supply ship Solace is expected to five this week for Cuba and Porto Rico. The yard for Manila on Jan. 25. She will carry a large quantity of supplies and stores for Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The gunboat Machias is expected at the yard to-day. She left Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday.

Stephen Mershon Sentenced to Three Years

in Sing Sing. NEWBURG, Jan. 16.-Judge Beattle to-day sentenced Stephen Mershon to three years in Sing Sing. Mershon is the William street (New York) promoter, who came here with William J. Robinson of New York and became interested in the Hudson River Paint Company. They were jointly indicted for forgery in the They were jointly indicted for forgery in the second degree and larceny. The larceny consisted of appropriating funds of the paint company on a check drawn, as alleged, for other nurposes. At the trial Mershon was found guilty, but secured delay until to-day for an argument for a new trial. Judge Beattie heard the argument, but denied the motion and sentenced Mershon as stated. Mershon is married and 30 years old. Robinson will be tried next month. Mershon's lawyer will carry his case to the higher courts.

Gen. Kent May Testify Before Seventy first Court of Inquiry.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.-The Governor has invited Gen. Jacob Kent, U. S. A., to lunch with him to-morrow at the Executive Mansion. Gen. Kent is visiting in Troy. In reference to Gen. Kent is visiting in Troy. In reference to Gen.
Kent's offer to testify before the Seventy-first
Regiment Court of Inquiry, now in session in
New York, the Governor says that of course
the opportunity to do so will be afforded him.
Gen. Kent was the division commander under
whom the Seventy-first served at Santiago,
and Col. Bacon has raised a question of versoity
with the General before this court as to certain
orders given on the day of the assault on San
Juan.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's new ferryhouse in Jersey City is nearly completed. The officer were thrown open to public inspection yesterday. They are very handsomely furnished. The general waiting rooms, ticket offices and restaurant are having the finishing touches put on them, and the entire structure will be put in use in a few days. It is claimed that the new building is the handsomestand most commodious railroad terminal and ferryhouse in the country. modious rails

Gen. Sternberg Arranges for Establishing Three in Havana and One in Matanuas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Surgeon-Genera sternberg returned to Washington last night

from his official tour of inspection of the mill tary hospitals and supply stations in Cuba and resumed his duties at the War Department to day. Gen. Sternberg arranged for the establishment in Havana of a general hospital, hospital for officers and a yellow fever hospital In speaking of his inspection to-day Gen "I find the sanitary condition of troops now

tationed in and near Havana, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio to be very good at present. There is very little serious sickness, but medical officers generally apprehend that there will be a very considerable increase in the amount o sickness as the unhealthy season approaches and strenuous efforts are being made to prepare for a large number of sick in case the military situation makes it necessary to retain a considerable body of troops in Cuba during the summer weather. At Havana orders have een given for the preparation of the Span

the summer weather. At Havana orders have been given for the preparation of the Spanish military hospital, which has a capacity of 2,000 beds; also for an officers' hospital at the Vedado and for another hospital for infectious diseases. At Matanzas the military hospital and barracks, which are substantial stone buildings, well adapted to the climate, are being thoroughly disinfected and prepared for the use of our troops. In the meantime a suburban villa, admirably adapted to the purpose, is being prepared for use as a hospital. The troops in the vicinity of Matanzas are encamped on high ground overlooking the bay in locations which I consider quite favorable from a sanitary point of view. The sames at Marianao are well located, and every effort is being made to preserve the health of the troops. In the adapted to the preserve the health of the troops. In flavana (en. Ludlow is exhibiting great energy in organizing the civil government and in preparing to carry out necessary sanitary measures. The sanitary regeneration of Havana, however, is a difficult problem, and one which will require time, as well as money and energy. I consider it entirely impracticable to place that city in such a condition that it will be safe for non-acclimated persons to remain there during the coming summer without serious risk, especially if they frequent the more unhealthy parts of the city. Occasional cases of yellow fever occur in that city throughout the winter months, but the epidemic prevalence of this disease does not usually commence before the month of May, and the extent of an epidemic depends entirely upon the number of unacclimated strangers exposed in the infected localities during the unhealthy season. Yellow fever is epidemic at Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Clentuegos, Trinidad, and various other seaport cities. It occasionally prevails at Puerto Principe, Holguin, Pinar del Rio, Remedios, and several other interior towns."

#### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SPEAK.

The Late Campaign Reviewed at the Ban quet of the Society of Colonial Wars. The members of the Society of Colonial Wars held their annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. There were about 200 persons present. The Governor of the Society, Frederick J. de Peyster, welcomed the guests.

The first speaker was the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, who told of the last days of his stay in Spain previous to the breaking out of the war. He compared our present situation to the time when the first colonists came to this country from England and Holland. "They could not sail back to their home

countries," he said; "they had to go on to their destiny. And as they had to go forward into

countries," he said: "they had to go on to their destiny. And as they had to go on to their destiny. And as they had to go forward into the wilderness, we must go forward into our unknown future."

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who responded to the toast. "The Philippine Campaign." said that he regretted very much that the toast could not be answered by one of the real heroes of the Philippine campaign, either Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt.

The Philippine campaign." he said, "was a delightful and, I think proper for me to say, a glorious campaign. I don't mean to say that it was a pienie. I don't think soldiers were ever called upon to endure greater hardships than the soldiers who landed upon Manila beach had to endure on July 21 last. For twenty-one days they were never dry. Their clothing was soaked through. Yet, notwithstanding these hardships, they tried to get ahead of one another in being assigned to duty in the trenches.

"We opposed an army greater than our own. The fact that our losses were small was due to Wesley Merritt, than whom there is no more skillul soldier in this or any other land. He and Dewey worked together like brothers. At that time we did not anticipate the problems which confront us now. That they will be solved, however, no one who has confidence in the American people can doubt."

The toast, "Our New Navy," was responded to by Admiral Gherardi, who outlined what the navy of the future would probably be like, and said that he hoped to live long enough to see the United States have twenty-five battleships, with cruleers and torpedo boats in proportion. Capt. Bartlett, U. S. A., responded to the toast. "The Navy of the United States," and related many funny stories of his experience while he was in charge of the naval intelligence office.

Major-Gen. H. H. Hawkins responded to the toast. "The Capture of San Juan Hill?: "You all know the story of the lack of transportation and the consequent lack of provisions after we got to Cuba. Our men became nervous under Spanish fire: but the nervo

Major-Gen. Roe said that volunteers could be counted upon to enlist, and endure camp hardships and drill week in and week out so long as there was a fight in prospect. When the peace protocol was signed and there was no longer a chance of fighting the feelings of the citizen soldier altogether changed, and Gen Roe thought, very naturally. the citizen soldier altogether changed, and Gen. Roe thought, very naturally. Capt. J. W. Miller of the naval militia and Brig.-Gen. W. S. Worth also snoke.

Capt. Reed and His Wife Safe Home After a Shipwreck.

Among the passengers who arrived vester day on the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria were Capt. Reed of the schooner Fanny Arthur, which was abandoned wife. With the crew they were picked up by the British steamship Duchess of York. The crew arrived here on Jan. 11 on the North German Lloyd steamship Ems. Capt. and Mrs. Reed left for Philadelphia soon after their arrival.

## Murderer Reid to Hang.

William Reid, the murderer of Andrew Heny, was resentenced by Justice Lippincott in the Oyer and Terminer Court in Jersey City vesterday to be hanged on Thursday, Feb. 23. The murder was committed on May 14. Reid salled Henry out of a saloon and shot him. Henry staggered back through the screen doors, and, while he was lying on the floor, led fired two more shots at him. At his trial Reid put in a plea of insanity, but he overdid it. He has not displayed any symptoms of insanity since his conviction.

Authority on correct dressing endorses our

# EVENING SUITS.

Of Black Twilled Worsted, silk lined, \$28. Of Black English Worsteds, silk lined, \$32. Of Black Crepe Cloth, silk lined, \$38. Of fine Undressed Worsteds, silk lined, \$40. Tuxedo Coats, \$18 to \$25.

Dress Vests, of white figured silk, \$10.

Dress Vests, white pique, \$3.50 & \$3. A New Dress Shirt, finely pleated bosom, \$3. Silk Hats, \$5 & \$6. Crush Hats, \$7. Gloves. Ties. Dress Shields.

#### HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Broadway,

CHARITIES OF THE STATE.

NEARLY \$29,000,000 EXPENDED ANNU-ALLY FOR MAINTENANCE. Over 71,000 Persons in Institutions Subject to State Supervision-Nearly 2,500,000 Beneficiaries of Public and Private In-

stitutions Now Controlled by the State ALBANY, Jan. 16.-The inmates and other beneficiaries of the institutions, societies and associations included within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charitles, aggregate over 2,500,000, and the expense of their maintenance amounts to nearly \$22,000,000 annually

In its annual report for last year the board reiterates its belief that legislation is required to prevent the abuse of medical charities, nov so prevalent in New York city, and also the overgrowth of such charities, and hopes that a statute which will be satisfactory to all who are desirous of rectifying such abuses may be Reference is made to the board's recent liti-

gation with the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a decision con cerning which was handed down by Justice Giegerich last Octuber, the society objecting to the board's supervision and inspection. The board calls attention to various provisions of law bearing upon other societies, from which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has secured exemption, and adds: "It is not easy to understand why, if thes provisions of law are good in their application

to other membership corporations, they should not be equally good in their application to the societies thus excepted from them, and it is

not be equally good in their application to the societies thus excepted from them, and it is especially difficult to comprehend why the Justices of the Supreme Court should be prohibited from examining into the operations of such societies."

The following statistics show the number and classification of beneficiaries in Institutions subject to the supervision of the board, Oct. 1, 1889; Aged and friendless persons, 6,627; aimshouse inmates, 11,788; blind, 723; deaf, 1,721; dependent children, 31,040; disabled soldiers and sallors, 1,354; collectics in almshouses, 193; collectics in Craig Colony, 322; hospital patients, 9,622; idotic and feeble minded in Batter institutions, 1,288; juvenile offenders, 3,514; inmates of reformatories, 1,680. Total, 71,013.

The board devotes snecial attention to the custodial care of the idictic and feeble minded and recommends that an additional State institution to care for these unfortunates be established in the Hudgon River Valler.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the unfair treatment accorded New York and Kings counties in some of the State Institutions in the number of persons admitted. In several of them the beneficiaries are drawn almost entirely from the rest of the State, and a small fraction allotted those counties. The principle of 'no taxation without representation,' if applied to these institutions, and second, the absence in most cases of a provision in the statute requiring a fair apportionment. The board recommends that the trustees and managers of the great State charitable institutions be appointed from every judicial district of the State, one from each, and two from the home judicial district, and that equitable rules of apportionment be spread upon the statute books.

The total appropriations recommended by the board are, for maintenance of institutions.

The board is of the outline trustees seed.

The total appropriations recommended by the board are, for maintenance of institutions, \$1,015,000, and for extraordinary expenses, \$500,415, the total being \$1,515,415.

The board is of the opinion that the State Soldiers and Sallors' Home shelters a large number of inmates whose condition and circumstances should enable them to live comfortably elsewhere. These should be required to vield their places to others more in need of the care provided by the State.

The statistics covering the previous fiscal year, collected by the board from the officers of charitable institutions, show that the public and private charities in this State, which are subject to the supervision of and report to the board, had an annual income exceeding \$23,000,000, that they excended nearly \$22,000,000, and owned real and personal property conservatively estimated to be worth \$103,000,000; also that within the year in question they administered charitable assistance of various kinds, more or less costly, to a great army, reported as numbering over 2,500,000 beneficiaries.

# The Union Square Costumer Shoots Himself

Fritz T. B. Roemer, 53 years old, who had arried on the theatrical costuming business at 2 Union Square for many years, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple while standing in front of a mirror in the parlor at his home, 489 East Twenty-eighth street, Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn. A widow and six children survive him. He had been much worried of late over reverses in business, and had frequently threatened to kill himself. He was well known in

ened to kill himself. He was well known in the Flatbush district and was a member of the Cortelyou Club. Roemer's business was established many years ago, but it had been run in his wife's name for the last nine years.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution on Saturday against Mrs. Roemer for \$100, in favor of william Schwind, for goods sold to her in 1880. He went to the store, but found only a workman there. He left a keeper in charge until he could see the owner. Yesterday an attorney called at the Sheriff's office with a mortage on all the goods, and Strauss withdrew the keeper by direction of the plaintiff's attorney. The Sheriff did not disturb the business in any way.

## A GEORGIA DOCTOR.

Says Coffee Causes Rheumatism and Heart Trouble.

"Especial pains must be taken by physicians prescribing Postum Food Coffee to insist that it be boiled long enough to extract the flavor and food elements, otherwise it may be underboiled and disappoint the patient.
"I was finally compelled to abandon cof-

fee altogether, as it made me extremely nervous and dizzy and upset my diges-Thave lain in bed many nights fearing



W. S. WILKINSON, M. D. 1007 Broadway, Augusta, Ga.

and skipping of the heart, and knowing the and skipping of the heart, and knowing the terrible consequences likely to follow the constant stimulation from coffee.

"I am of the opinion that weak and nervous people who have used coffee a long time should be given a liberal allowance of Postum Food Coffee, as in such cases you have present an extensively lowered tone of nervous impulse, degenerated nerve tissue, irritable heart action, etc., etc., brought about by repeated doses of the drug we call coffee.

'It is a physiological fact that the ner yous system presides over and controls the nutrition of the entire body. "Postum Food Coffee contains the phosphates and albuminoids naturally and beau-tifully combined, making an admirable nerve and tissue builder.
"One of my patients, Mrs. A. W., suf-fered constantly from indigestion and rheu-

matism, also from trouble with her heart and insomnia.

"I finally succeeded, after a multitude of arguments, in Inducing her to abandon the Coffee and use Postum, with a most flatter-

Coffee and use Postum, with a most and ing result.

"She began to sleep well at once, the stomach and heart trouble disappeared, as did the rheumatism more gradually, however. Coffee produces Uric Acid and rheumatism in many cases, and the reason for forbidding its use is plain.

"This is but one case I refer to. I prescribes Postum Food Coffee very frequently, as I know of its great value."—Adc.

Hundreds of millions of tins of Royal Baking Powder have been used in making biscuit, cake and hot breads in this country, and every housekeeper using it has rested in perfect confidence that her food would be light, sweet and wholesome.

And her confidence was never misplaced.

Was there ever another such record for any article of food in the world?

"FATHER" CHINIQUY DEAD.

Ex-Priest, Founder of a Catholic Colony,

and Writer of Controversial Works. MONTREAL, Jan. 16.-The Rev. Charles Chin. iony, better known as Father Chiniquy, the priest whose departure from the Church of Rome caused a sensation forty years ago, died at his home in this city this morning in his ninetieth year. He was born at Kamouraska in the province of Quebec in 1809, was ordained a priest in 1833, and for a quarter of a century was a prominent figure in the Catholic Church. He led a crusade against intemperance, and for his efforts in this direction received the blessing of the Pope, a gold medal from the city of Montreal, the thanks of the from the city of Montreal, the thanks of the Canadian Parliament and a grant of £500. In 1850 Father Chiniquy, with 5,000 French-Canadians, founded a Catholic colony at St. Anne, Kankakee county, Ill. Success attended the colonizing scheme for a time, but Father Chiniquy's relations with the new Bishop of Illinois were not agreeable. A land speculator prosecuted Father Chiniquy on the charge of immorality. Abraham Lincoln delended Father Chiniquy, and the priest was vindicated.

lended rather Chilingur, and the pales windicated.
A few days ago Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal offered to visit Father Chiniquy if needed, but the offer was desined, Father Chiniquy saving he was perfectly satisfied with the Protestant faith. He died surrounded by the members of his family.

Father Chiniquy left the Church of Rome with his entire congregation at St. Anne. Kankakoe county. Ill., in 1858 and joined the Canadian Presbyterian Church. In Montreal, where he was known as a "reformed priest," he was often attacked by molis. He was the author of "The Priest, the Woman and the Concessional," 1874; "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," 1886, and "Papal Idolatry; Exposure of the Doctrine of Transubstantiation," 1887.

#### Obituary Notes. George Gemunder, a genius in the making of violins, died of pneumonia on Sunday, at his

nome. 33 North Washington place, Astoria, L. I., in his eighty-fourth year. He was known to almost every musical expert, and made violins for Ole Bull. Remenyi, August Wilhelm; and many other noted violinists. He was born at Ingefingen, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, on April 13, 1816, and studied under his father, a maker of bow instruments. On his father's death, when he was 18, he went to Vienna, Munich and Presburg, finally seffling at Strasburg. Believing that he could not develop his art in Germany he obtained a letter of introduction to Vuillaume, the noted French violin maker, in Paris. Under him he rapidly developed, and in 1845, when Ole Bull brought his favorite Casparde Salo violin to be repaired, Vuillaume turned it over to Gemünder, saying that he had a workman who did better work than he did. In 1845 George Gemünder came to America, joining his two brothers at Springfield, Mass., and finally establishing himself in Boston. In 1851 he sent violins to the London exposition, in imitation of the work of Stradivarius, Guarnerius and Nicholas Amati, which received the special award offered for such work. In 1873 he sent to the Vienna exposition an imitation old violin which deceived a committee of experts who denounced him as a fraud when he claimed to be its maker, saying that it was a genuine old violin repaired. This he took as a high compliment. In 1852 he moved to New York where he was visited by Nochu Thaldmost every musical expert, and made violins a high compliment. In 1852 he moved to New York, where he was visited by Spohn Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, and other noted violinists. It became his favorite amusement to make initation Stradivarius and Amati violins, which he bassed off on experts until they reached the point of buying them, when he would show his own private mark. He moved to his present home in 1872, continuing active work until the death of his wife in 1884, when his health broke down from grief. He leaves six daughters and four sons. Several years ago his brother, August Gemunder, a manufacturer of pianes and double basses, died, and at the time several accounts published confused the two brothers, giving George's biography as that of August. The mistake was not corrected at the time.

August. The mistake was not corrected at the time.

William Strange, head of one of the oldest silk houses in this city, died at his residence in the Dakota Flats yesterilay afternoon of inflammation of the lungs, following an attack of grip. Mr. Strange was the son of Albert B. Strange, who established a silk factory in Williamsburg in 1865. The firm's New York office was at 98 Prince street. William Strange was born in England in 1838. After coming to this country his home was for some years in Paterson, N. J. During his residence there he was Vice-President of the Paterson Board of Trade and President of the Paterson Notional Bank. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the Edison Electric Light Company of Paterson, Vice-President of the Read & Lovatt Company of Weatherly. Pa., and Second Vice-President of the Silk Association of America, whose offices are at 445 Broome street. During the war with Spain Mr. Strange served as Quartermaster on Gen. Plume's staff while the New Jersey troops were in camp at Sea Girt. Mr. Strange was a member of the Republican, Colonial, and Merchant Central clubs in this city and of the Princess Anne Cinh of Virginia Beach. Va. He leaves a widow. Mary E., daughter of the late Jehinlicead, one daughter Blanche, and a son, Albert B. Strange. Albert Strange was on his wedding tour in the Bermudas when he learned of his tather's illness. He returned to this city last Saturday.

Daniel McCarthy, a comodian who appeared in Irish melodramas, died on Sunday at Belle-

Daniel McCarthy, a comedian who appeared Daniel McCarthy, a comedian who appeared in Irish melodramas, died on Sunday at Bellevus Hospital of cirrhosis of the liver. He was brought to the hospital from the Mills Hotel No. 1 on Jan. 10. McCarthy played in "Ivy Leaf," "True Irish Hearts," "Cruiskeen Lawn" and similar dramas. An unfinished play was found among his effects. McCarthy married Kitty Coleman, who appeared with him in some of his most successful playe. The funeral will take place to-day from an undertaker's rooms at 400 East Twenty, sixth street and the body will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for burial. McCarthy was 30 years old.

Mrs. Kate Bulska, 99 years old, died at Feli-

for burial. McCarthy was 33 years old.

Mrs. Kate Bulska, 93 years old, died at Felician Institute, Cheektowago, N. Y. resterday morning. She was one of the oldest persons in Eric county, and an entertaining narrator of historical events in which she participated in Poland. Of surpassing beauty when young, she became a maid of honor at the Polish court. She could repeat the genealogies of all the Polish nobles. She was the last of her family.

Major Lewis Henry Boutell, one of the oldest mombers of the Chicago bar and father of Representative Henry Sherman Boutell of the Sixth Illinois district, died in Washington yes-torday, aged 71. He reached the rank of Major in the civil war and was a member of the Chi-cago Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Matthew Carroll, a variety actor, and one of the "Big Little Four" musical and acrobatic comedy quartet, died on Sunday of consump-tion at his home is North Elliott place, Brook-lyn, in the twenty-fourth, year of his age. He played a long time in "Adonis" in Dixey's company. He leaves a widow and one child. William B. C. Carpenter, a retired flour mer-chant, died on Sunday at his home, 51 Eldert street, Brooklyn. He was born in New York seventy-two years ago, and for many years carried on business at Jay and West streets. He was a member of the Produce Exchange. Alfred Merian, a member of the Produce, Cotton, and Coffee exchanges, and until 1837 a banker in Exchange place, died at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Wednesday.

Maine Artillery Going to Havana. BAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—The First Maine Heavy Artillery, 480 strong, went on board the transport Obdam late this evening, and will sail for Havana early to-morrow morning.

# Waldorf Shoe, 2.50. VOU MAY PAY MORE, but you cannot buy a shoe that will wear better, fit better or look more stylist. WE CAN SUIT YOU. no matter what style or what kind of leather you may want. DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORIES.

NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS. All Styles, One Price. Invisible Cork Sole. Waterproof. Every Pair Warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Brocklyn—387 Fulton Street.
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Springfield, Mass.—291 Main Street.
Springfield, Mass.—291 Main Street.
pringfield, Mass.—295.

Exports \$1,233,600,636; Imports, \$633,664,-Washington, Jan. 16.—The imports of merchandise in the month of December were valued at \$53,821.489, an increase of \$2,315,523 over those of December, 1807, and for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, \$633,664.634, a decrease of \$108,930,595 compared with the

previous year. The exports of domestic merchandise in De cember were valued at \$135,509,068, exceeding by \$12,455,983 those of the same month of 1897. For the twelve months ending Dec. 31 the value of the exports was \$1,233,600,636, an increase of \$153,766,340 over those of the previous year. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the year just ended was \$599,936,002, or \$262,696,935 more than the

LAKE SHORE TRACKS BLOCKED.

Freight Train Telescoped by the West-Bound Fast Mail Near Ashtabula.

ASHTABULA, O., Jan. 16.-Lake Shore train No. 15, the west-bound fast mail, due here at 10:10 A. M. to-day, telescoped a freight train 200 feet east of the bridge over the Ashtabula at 10:15 this morning. The freight had just boose and five cars of the freight were demolished and the locomotive of the fast train was stripped.

The conductor of the freight saw the danger and jumped from the caboose, and Engineer Lige Green and Firenan William Florwing, both of Collingwood, jumped from the locomotive of the fast mail. Florwing received a sealp wound. The others escaped injury. Both tracks are blocked by the wreck.

Inventor Babcock Drops Dead. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16 .- Capt. B. F. Babcock, of 322 Columbus avenue, New York, dropped dead from heart disease here to-day. He had been in the city with his wife off and on for several weeks, being interested in a motor car which is being put on the market, and of which he is thought to be the inventor. Capt. Babcock was also interested in the manufacture of steel.

The Weather. Generally unsettled and rainy conditions occupied all the country east of the Mississippi River yesterday. Snow was falling in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Dakotas. The only clear weather was in

the Southwest States. There was a depression drawing to a focus in the ower lake regions which may result in some rain and fog in this section to-day, followed by clearing and colder weather on Wednesday.

It was growing considerably colder in the North-

west, zero temperatures again appearing in North Dakota and northern Montana. The cold weather will follow the storm over the lakes and reach here about Wednesday. In the Atlantic and central States it was warmer yesterday. In this city the day was generally cloudy; average

humidity, 71 percent.; wind southerly, average ve-locity 10 miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 80.14, 8 P. M. 30.02. The temperature as recorded by the official ther-

mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY. For New England and eastern New York, rain, collowed by fair and much colder Wednesday; fresh

southerly winds, becoming southwesterly,
For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, rain, followed by fair in the afternoon or night; fair and much colder Wednesday; fresh variable

"Sanitas" Embrocation A NEW HYGIENIC LINIMENT.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago and Neuralgia-Well rub in night and morning, and wheneve pain is felt.

For Sprains, Bruises and Strains—Well rub is

three or four times a day.

To Prevent and Cure Stiffness Resulting from Severe Exercise or Athletic Sports-Well rub in with the hand, and when taking a hot bath add one or two tablespoonfuls to the water; it is For Cold in the Chest and Sore Throat-It should be well rubbed in over the chest or throat wirn going to bed.

For Aches and Pains Generally—it is a capital remedy, and only requires to be rubbed in from time to time where pain is felt. remedy, and only requires to be rubbed in from time to time where pain is felt. For Swollen or Tired Feet—It is the very best application, particularly if rubbed in after a warm foot bath.

Price, 25 cents.

For sale \$p: Caswell, Massey & Co., 25th St. and Broadway H. A. Cassabeer F. W. Kinsman, Jr., 125th St. and 8th Ave Bolton Drug Co. Clinton and Fulton Sts., B'klyn Manufactured by

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